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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

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1. The Judicial Report has been submitted by Mr. Saunders, who very naturally does not enter into great detail on the subject of the working of the Department, as he only resumed charge of the Office of Judicial Commissioner on the 20th of April, or ten days before the expiration of the official year. The above named Officer states, however, that he is highly gratified to find the efficient manner in which the Judicial Department has been supervised by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Major Dobbs; and Mr. Saunders also reports that he considers the Superintendents worthy of great commendation for the successful and praiseworthy manner in which the Judicial portion of their work has been performed in the midst of their other multifarious duties.

2. He also brings to notice that the Huzoor Adawlut and Moonsiffs' Courts appear to have made highly satisfactory exertions, and to have discharged their duties very commendably.

Civil Justice.

3. The total number of suits filed during the past year was 16,272, being 3,287 in excess of the previous year. This number, together with those which remained on the file at the commencement of the year, left a total of 16,920 to be disposed of. Of these 15,973 were actually decided, making 2,096 cases in excess of the number adjudicated during the year 1860-61.

Original suits.

4. The proportion of suits for landed and personal property scarcely varied from that of the preceding year, being 5·1 per cent. in the former case, and 24·9 per cent. in the latter.

5. Of the aggregate number of cases decided 1,016 were adjusted in the Courts of the Huzoor Adawlut, Superintendent's, and Suddur and District Moonsiffs'. The remaining portion, viz. 14,951, were decided in the Talook, Cazee, and Pundits' Courts—of these 6,096 were suits under 20 Rupees each, and were disposed of summarily.

6. Notwithstanding that the claims adjudicated were considerably in excess of the past year, the suits wholly rejected have been comparatively less, being no more than

five of the whole number. Awards in full were granted to Plaintiffs in 9,881, and in part in 3,562 cases.

7. The value of the property litigated in the whole of the Courts in the Territory was Rupees 16,76,886, averaging 105 Rupees per suit. The amount awarded to Plaintiffs was Rupees 10,37,829 against Rupees 6,39,057 wholly or partially disallowed, the latter forming an average of 38 per cent. on the sums prosecuted for.

8. The suits which occupied one year and upwards bore a proportion of 0·5 per cent. to the whole number decided in 1860-61. In this year they averaged only 0·1 per cent., which is satisfactory.

9. The table below exhibits the number of appeals filed and disposed of during the last year as compared with the previous year :—

Appeal suits.

Table of Appeals filed and disposed of during the last year as compared with the previous year.

Years.	Remaining at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.			Remaining at the end of the year.	Percentage in favor of Appellants.
				In favor of Appellants.	In favor of Respondents.	Total.		
1860-61 ..	140	1,276	1,416	620	730	1,350	66	45·9
1861-62 ..	66	1,121	1,187	516	605	1,121	66	46·0
Increase ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·1
Decrease ..	74	155	229	104	125	229	..	..

10. The percentage of appeals made in suits open to appeal was in the year 1860-61 10·4 per cent. In the past year it came down to 11·3 per cent., 9,877 being the number of suits open to appeal, while the actual appeals made were 1,121.

11. The number of appeals, as compared with the preceding year, also exhibits a decrease of 229 cases.

12. The above reflects favorably on the satisfactory manner in which the original Courts have adjudicated in the suits preferred before them.

13. The amount of fees and fines imposed and collected, as well as the amount remaining unrealised, is shewn in the schedule given below.

Fees and fines.

Table of Fees and Fines imposed, collected, and remaining due for the year 1861-62.

Years.	FEES.						FINES.					
	Balance on 1st May.	Imposed during the year.	Total.	Received during the year.	Remitted.	Balance on 30th April.	Balance on 1st May.	Imposed during the year.	Total.	Recovered: In cash.	Recovered: By incarceration.	Balance on 30th April.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1860-61...	21,379 11 11	26,147 13 4	55,527 0 3	36,828 9 10	5,020 14 2½	14,178 8 2½	629 13 4	441 2 7	1,064 15 11	655 15 7	343 6 4	65 10 0
1861-62...	14,178 8 2½	48,105 6 4	63,283 14 6½	39,183 14 6	1,531 1 3	22,568 14 7½	65 10 0	212 15 7	278 9 7	153 8 2	15 0 0	110 6 5
Increase...	.....	14,957 9 0	7,756 3 3½	2,355 11 10	.....	8,390 6 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 12 5
Decrease,	7,201 3 8½	.....	.....	.....	3,489 12 11½	.....	553 3 4	228 3 0	786 6 4	502 12 5	328 6 4	.....

14. The balance of fees appears to be very heavy, but the introduction of the revised Stamp Rules, which are to come into operation from the 1st of October next, will, it is expected, entirely remove the probability of any large amount of balance remaining due for the future.

15. Including Rupees 65-10-0 standing over from 1860-61, the whole amount of fines was only Rupees 278-9-7,—of this sum Rupees 110-6-5 remain uncollected.

Debtors' Prison.

16. At the close of the official year only seven individuals were confined in the several Jails in the Mysore Territory.

Decrees.

17. The applications for the execution of decrees at the end of 1860-61 were 815, and during the past year 7,402 applications were received, making a total of 8,217,—of this number 7,148 have been executed, leaving a balance of 1,069 to be carried out.

18. Though the number of the decrees which are pending is great, that circumstance can scarcely be looked upon as affording any proof of the inefficient working of the Courts, inasmuch as it must be acknowledged that no part of the Civil work is practically so difficult, laborious and tedious as the execution of decrees. The Judicial Commissioner states his intention of drawing the strict attention of the subordinate Courts to the necessity of being more prompt in the disposal of this important part of their duties.

Criminal Justice.

19. A general statement of Criminal cases, as well as a comparative statement of the operations of the Criminal Courts in the past and preceding years, is here given.

Tabular Statement of Criminal Cases filed and disposed of during the year 1861-62.

Classification of Crimes.	Number of cases remained on 30th April 1861.	Number filed from 1st May 1861, to 30th April 1862.	Total.	Disposal of during the year.	Remained in arrear on 30th April 1862.	Number of persons tried in cases disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
Crimes against the person ...	13	290	303	268	49	373	288	29·6
Offences against property ...	38	3,337	3,435	3,300	135	6,825	2,634	38·6
Miscellaneous	9	1,008	1,017	983	34	1,487	1,128	75·9
Petty cases	14	10,361	10,375	10,333	42	20,971	16,232	77·5
Total ...	79	15,276	15,355	15,184	251	30,256	20,362	67·1

20. The number of cases in arrears in all the Courts on the 1st of May 1861 was 79; and the number filed during the past year 15,276, making in all 15,355 cases,

of which 15,101 were disposed of, leaving 251 cases still under enquiry at the close of the period under review.

Comparative Statement of the operations of the Criminal Courts during the past and preceding years.

Years.	Remained at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of persons tried in the cases disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
1860-61	94	14,995	15,089	15,010	79	30,757	19,862	64·6
1861-62	79	15,276	15,355	15,104	251	30,256	20,302	67·1
Increase	0	281	266	94	172	0	440	2·5
Decrease	15	0	0	0	0	501	0	0

21. The Calendar for the past year shows a net increase of 281 cases as compared with the preceding year. But they comprise offences against property and under the head of miscellaneous. That the cases of petty crime should have increased is not to be wondered at when it is considered that the price of grain still continues to rar ge very high. With the increase, however, of crime there has also been an increase of detection, the percentage of convictions being 67·1 per cent., or nearly 3 per cent. in excess of the previous year, notwithstanding that there was a decrease of 501 in the number of individuals brought to trial. The number of cases disposed of has also exceeded that of the preceding year by 94.

22. Though crimes of a less heinous character have increased, it is gratifying to observe that crimes against the person have decreased considerably, being nearly two-thirds less than in the year 1860-61.

23. The following classification at once shows the state of the Criminal file:—

Crimes against the person	308
,, property	3,435
Miscellaneous offences	1,017
Petty cases	10,595
Total ...	15,355

24. Computing the population of the Mysore Territory at 38,99,707, it would give a proportion of one offence to 254 persons, or, deducting the petty offences, one offence to 819 persons. Were it not for the large number of petty offences, the above, it is believed, would present a remarkable contrast in comparison with other Provinces.

25. Of crimes against the person 268 cases were disposed of. Of these 24 were for murder, 4 for murder with robbery, 12 for manslaughter, and 21 for "gang robbery." In 13 of the murder cases, 4 of the manslaughter, and 10 of the gang robbery, the prisoners were convicted.

26. The 3,300 cases against property include thefts, cattle killing, and arson.

27. An abstract is given below of the number of gang robberies committed in each Division during the past and preceding years, exhibiting an increase of four in 1861-62 :—

Comparative Statement of number of cases of Gang Robberies committed in each Division during the past and preceding years.

Divisions.	Number of gang robberies committed.				Number of persons wounded & tortured.				Value of property alleged to have been plundered.			
	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
									Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Astagram ...	7	6	..	1	11	14	3	...	6,138 1 3	739 7 2	.....	5,398 10 1
Bangalore ...	18	20	2	..	36	36	.....	..	3,790 1 0	5,278 15 8	1,488 14 8	.....
Chittledroog ...	6	7	1	..	12	17	5	...	2,334 12 3	1,153 11 8	.....	1,181 0 7
Nuggur ...	2	4	2	...	4	7	3	..	2,298 12 10	13,096 8 0	10,797 11 2	.....
Total ...	33	37	4	1	63	74	11	..	14,561 11 4	20,268 10 6	5,706 15 2	.....

28. The Judicial Commissioner states that it is hard to conceive why there should be so large a proportion of gang robberies in the Bangalore Division, in which alone the number for several years past has averaged more than one-half the Dacoities committed throughout the Territory, unless it is attributable, in addition to the high price of the common articles of food, to the predatory character of the people who inhabit certain parts of this Division; and to the circumstance of nearly three-fourths of its frontier being encompassed by Her Majesty's Districts; some portions of which comprise rugged and wild hilly country, infested by robber tribes, whereby facilities are afforded to the culprits to cross and recross the border, escape detection, and baffle pursuit. This description of crime has in some measure been put down in the Chittledroog Division, where a few years back gang robberies were nearly as numerous as they have latterly been in the Bangalore Division. In addition to the severe examples made last year of some of the prisoners convicted of this offence, some further stringent measure must be adopted in order effectually to suppress this violent species of outrage, but the first and most essential step which must be taken before we can hope to eradicate the

evil is to improve the organization and raise the pay of the Local Police. I have already taken occasion to bring to the notice of Government the anomalous character of the existing Police Force.

29. The following scale will show the description of punishment awarded to Criminals who were convicted :—

Fined on an average 1·4	16,693
Flogged and released	267
Banished the Jurisdiction	7
Dismissed the service	57
Imprisoned for less than one month	2,075
Imprisoned from one month to 13 years ...	1,188
Suffered capital punishment	11
Transported for life	4
Total ...	20,302

30. The amount of fines realised was Rupees 20,894-3-7.

31. The value of the stolen property, as alleged by the complainants, was stated at Rupees 68,798-9-5 ; of this amount Rupees 32,755-1-1 were recovered, and Rupees 2,189-6-1 was realised towards the indemnification of the sufferers by the sale of the confiscated property of the parties convicted, making a total of Rupees 34,944-7-2.

32. The fact of the property realised being only a little more than half of the property stolen may at first sight reflect on the alacrity of the Police ; but when it is considered that the amount of property robbed is, in almost every instance, exaggerated, the efforts on the part of the Police may be looked upon as rather successful than otherwise.

Police.

33. No alteration worthy of note has been made in the Department of Police during the past year, excepting in the Bangalore Cantonment and Pettah. In the former two Sub-Inspectors were appointed in addition to the present Inspector, and the Head Cutwal was promoted to the rank of Sur-Ameen with Magisterial powers equal to those of an Amildar. The Bangalore Town Police has been re-organised, and a separate Establishment formed for the local Police duties of the Town.

34. In May last Colonel Dobbs, whilst officiating as Judicial Commissioner, was called upon to state his views on the subject of the adoption in Mysore of Act V of 1861, and also with reference to any re-organization of the present Mysore Police. In his Report on the subject he considered the Act in question as unsuitable to this Province, and proposed certain arrangements with a view to placing the present system on a more efficient footing. With reference to this Mr. Saunders remarks that he does

not agree in the opinion expressed by Colonel Dobbs, but, on the contrary, considers that the introduction of a fixed Code or Manual of Criminal Procedure and of Law is likely to be fraught with the greatest advantages, and to lead to the amelioration of the practical and efficient working of the Courts of Justice in Mysore. He proposes, however, very shortly to submit his views on the subject in a detailed form in a separate Report.

35. The Police Force, as it exists at present, has worked pretty fairly, considering that it has, except in the larger Towns, both Revenue and Police functions to perform. It is in its constitution essentially a Talook Force, and the members composing it are notoriously under-paid.

Jails.

36. At the end of the past year out of 1,666 prisoners in the several Jails, 1,421 were under sentence. The average number of convicts on the 1st of each month was 1,374, of whom 817 performed labor in the Jails, and 557 in road gangs. The mortality in the jails and road-gangs averaged 6·1 per cent.

37. The whole of the current expenses incurred last year on account of Jails was Rupees 85,672, or Rupees 4,094 more than in the preceding year.

38. The expenditure has chiefly arisen from the increased number of prisoners. The average cost of feeding, clothing, and guarding a prisoner during the last year has been Rupees 5-3-2 per head per mensem, which is far too high, but it is not likely to be materially reduced until the construction of a new Central Jail at Bangalore and of the Jail sanctioned for Shemoga has been carried out.

39. The Judicial Commissioner also states that a revised scale of dietary approved by the Surgeon attached to the Commission has been recently introduced as an experimental measure in the Bangalore Cantonment Jail, and has since been authorised under a reduced standard to be adopted in all the Bangalore Jails, as well as in the Astagram Division Jail. Should this be found to be either more economical or more advantageous in a sanitary point of view than the former mode of dietary, it will be carried out in all the Jails of the other Divisions.

40. As soon as the Central Jail has been constructed, it is the Judicial Commissioner's intention to introduce the In-door Industrial Jail system, which has worked so well elsewhere.

Violent deaths.

41. The number of casualties by suicide and accident amount to 1,122, or 146 less than in the previous year. The number of persons killed and wounded by wild beasts was 33 less, and the number of wild beasts killed 26 more than in the year 1860-61.

42. A statement showing the number under each head is given below :—

Suicide	237
Accidental deaths	885
Killed by wild beasts	47
Wounded by ditto	7
Wild Beasts killed	168

EDUCATION.

43. On the subject of Education the most prominent feature connected with the operations of the past year has been the establishment of a Normal School for training Teachers. Three Assistant Teachers have already been supplied for the Provincial Schools, and there are now 17 youths in the class receiving instruction.

44. It has also been resolved to establish an Engineering Class chiefly for training young men for the Department of Public Works. The services of a competent Teacher having lately been secured, the class will immediately be opened, thus affording an opportunity for the youths of Mysore to qualify themselves for that Department.

45. The Bangalore High School has continued during the past year to increase in numbers and efficiency.

46. The Educational Reports from the Inspectors, and those received from incidental sources, indicate a very healthy state of things in the Provincial Schools, both in Mysore and Coorg.

47. New School premises have been erected in Hassan and Hoonsoor, two important and populous stations. In Devundhully, where a new Travellers' Bungalow has been built, the old one has been made over to the Educational Department. A new School is also being built at Chenaroypatam.

48. Twenty new Schools have been included in the Budget for the coming year. The numerous applications which are received from all parts of the country, praying for establishment of Schools, indicate that the advantages of Education are beginning to be more generally appreciated.

49. The total number of youths receiving instruction in the Schools supported by and receiving aid from Government are 1,749. Of these 532 are taught up to the University Entrance standard, but all study the English language to a greater or less extent. Of the above number 1,094 are Hindoos, 278 Mahomedans, and 377 other classes.

50. The average daily attendance in all the Schools is 1,399.

51. The total amount of receipts from Government and from fees, &c. for the past year is Rupees 51,981-15-3; and the expenditure Rupees 50,012-10-7, the details of which are shown in the table here given.

Table shewing the amount of Receipts from Government, &c., and the Expenditure on account of Education for the year 1861-62.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls.				Average daily attendance.	Language.		Receipts.			Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each Pupil.	
	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Vernacular.	From Government.	From Fees, Sale of Books, Subscription, &c.	Total.	On the controlling Establishment.	On direct Instruction.	On Buildings.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Government Superior & Inferior Schools.	900	40	77	1,107	923	462	849	41,259 10 9	2,638 3 9	43,897 14 6	19,489 10 9	22,890 0 0	...	41,379 10 9	2,518 3 9	.....	47 9 0	44 11 3
Private Inferior Schools ...	194	238	200	642	476	307	379	4,880 0 0	2,204 0 9	9,084 0 9	.....	8,632 15 10	...	8,632 15 10	.....	548 1 1	16 15 2	10 4 0
Total ...	1,094	278	277	1,749	1,399	769	1,228	46,139 10 9	5,842 4 6	51,981 15 3	19,489 10 9	31,522 15 10	...	50,012 10 7	2,518 3 9	548 15 1	.....	.....

52. The expenses of the controlling Establishment would still seem to bear an undue proportion to the amount of expenditure on direct instruction, though somewhat more favorable than in the preceding years.

53. The annual cost of educating each pupil in the Government Superior and Inferior Schools has averaged Rupees 47-9-0, the cost to Government being Rupees 44-11-3. In private Inferior Schools the cost has been Rupees 16-5-9, with an additional cost to Government of Rupees 10-4-0.

54. Before commencing upon the Revenue portion of this Report, I wish to mention that there are several points connected with the Judicial Department which have been under consideration, and will receive due attention at an early date. Foremost among them is the revision of the arrangements for dealing out Civil Justice in the Cantonment of Bangalore, the population of which is upwards of 13,000 souls, comprising an unusual number of European and Eurasian pensioners and residents. To provide for existing wants a Small Cause Court is absolutely needed, and I trust I shall be able, without undue delay, to submit to Government a proposition for carrying out this most desirable arrangement.

55. The other principal points refer to Punchayets and the Village Police. Both these subjects require careful scrutiny; and as soon as other more important matters have been placed on a proper footing, I shall take an early opportunity of submitting to Government my views on these subjects.

REVENUE.

Land.

56. The season of 1861-62 was decidedly the best for some years past, and had the latter rains been as copious as those of the early part of the season, the ryots would once again have begun to think that the days of abundant harvests which they knew prior to 1853 were about to return. It would appear that, notwithstanding the mis-givings which short monsoons for several years in succession had given rise to in the minds of the people, a great extent of new land was taken up, and the regularity and unusual quantity of the rain-fall during that portion of the season when the early crops require constant moisture, gave throughout the three Divisions of Bangalore, Astagram and Chittledroog a large harvest, such as had not been obtained for years; but the gram and other late crops failed to some considerable extent. These, however, are crops that least affect the prosperity of the ryots, as they are mostly grown on Government land under the Butai or division of crop system, and not on the rented lands of the farmers.

57. The Nuggur Division, which lies along the Ghats, did not, last year, fare so well as the other Divisions. The greater portion of the Nuggur country is called the Mulnaad, or mountainous country of Mysore, and is very peculiar in its characteristics. It consists of long, winding, irregular ridges intersected by valleys which are usually highly cultivated either with rice, or, what is called in this part of India, garden produce, consisting of Cocoanut, and Betel-nut or Areca trees. A vast portion of Southern India is supplied from these Nuggur gardens with the articles above named, the

Areca-nut of Nuggur being considered the finest in India, and the quantity produced may be inferred from the fact that the Halut or excise paid upon this item for the past year, which was considered highly unfavorable to this particular product, was no less a sum than Rupees 5,40,281-2-8. To obtain a luxuriant crop of these nuts in the Mulnaad country a heavy monsoon is absolutely necessary, and as a general rule this is a point on which no grounds for complaint exist, the usual fall varying from 80 to 90 inches. But the last season was proportionably less favorable in this respect in the Nuggur Division than in any other part of the Mysore Territory, and hence a considerable falling off in the realizations under the head of Halut, not only in the case of Betel-nut, but also in the articles of Pepper and Cardamoms, and it would appear that as soon as the ryots of Nuggur become apprehensive of a short monsoon, they began sowing the rice lands with dry crops. A subsequent heavy downpour in many instances destroyed these also, and hence the consequent falling off in the Mulnaad produce of the last year, as the moisture which would have brought the wet crops to perfection, rotted and destroyed the dry grain.

58. Coffee also was affected injuriously by the scantiness of the South-west Monsoon.

59. The fine harvest in all other parts of the country went far, however, to meet the shortcomings under the heads above noticed, and the aggregate result was found to be far more favorable than was anticipated even by the most sanguine.

60. As compared with former years, high prices still continue to rule in Mysore. People have given up hoping for the return of those days when grain that is now 20 seers was sold as low as 60 or 70 and even 80 seers for the Rupee. The only solution of this state of things is increase of population, and consequent higher prices, the daily increasing facility of communication, and the decline in the mercantile value of the current coin of the realm. Not even in the most remote parts of the country will a Rupee now purchase the quantity of grain which could have been bought with it a few years ago.

61. To the cultivators, traders and merchants, this state of things brings gain, and their status is proportionately improving, both socially and politically; but to the people of fixed incomes and the subordinates of the Government Departments, whose pay is no higher than it was years ago, the alteration in the scale of prices marks the difference between comfort and comparative poverty, and the result in many parts of the country is, that a rate of pay which in former years enabled Government to obtain selected men, is now refused, and the reason is frankly assigned that it is not possible to feed a family with even Ragee* on less than 5 Rupees monthly.

* The commonest and cheapest grain of Mysore.

62. That high prices have tended to ensure almost universal prosperity among the cultivating classes may safely be inferred when it is mentioned that in a Ryotwar Territory like Mysore distraint is becoming almost unknown.

68. In two Divisions not a single case occurred. In another Division only one case has been brought to notice, and in the remaining Division, where distraint was resorted to in a few instances, it occurred with scarcely an exception in the case of petty Toddy Contractors who are often recusant, and occasionally withhold with great pertinacity the amount of kist due until they find the Government officials at their door.

64. The Butai, or division of crop system, which has been abandoned in all British Provinces, still exists in Mysore. It is in course of being gradually and steadily modified; but without a Revenue Survey it would be a serious matter by a stroke of the pen to attempt the summary conversion of all the Butai lands of the Government into assessed land; for any such measure, prior to the establishment of a survey, which will make the Government master of the position, would involve a serious loss of revenue. To demonstrate this it is only necessary to mention that the Butai revenue of last year was upwards of 8 lakhs. The details are given marginally. From a glance at these figures it will be apparent to Government that without any accurate knowledge of the value and extent of the large area of land which is still held on this tenure, the abandonment of the existing system might be highly injudicious, and would undoubtedly result in the transfer at mere nominal rates to Shanbogues, Government Officials, and influential individuals, of some of the finest tracts of land throughout the country.

Wet land	Rs.	5,66,546	2 8
Dry land	„	1,43,043	15 6
Garden land	„	68,517	2 2
Sugarcane land ...	„	30,104	0 1
Mulberry	„	120	10 5
Total Rs.		8,08,328	14 9

65. The village Shanbogues of Mysore are also deeply interested in the maintenance of this system, and place every difficulty in the way of the conversion of these lands. The conditions of this tenure are that Government is to have half the crop and the ryots the other half; but every honest native in the country, when questioned, unhesitatingly admits that this is not the true division of the harvest, and that one-third to the Government, the same to the ryot, and the remaining third to the Village, Talook and other public Servants, is a far more accurate definition of the allotment. Superintendents have lately been requested to discourage any extension of the system, and in the Nuggur and Chittledroog Divisions it will be easy to keep it within bounds, as there is only a very small sum realized from Butai in the former, and but a moderate amount in the latter Division. In the case of Nuggur this has arisen from Mr. Stokes, who was appointed Superintendent shortly after the assumption of the administration, having under authority tried the abolition of the system in that Division; and in the case of Chittledroog, Major Dobbs has for years discouraged the extension of cultivation under this tenure: but in the Astagram, and more especially in the Bangalore Division, a great proportion of the revenue is obtained under Butai; and as these are the two richest Divisions of Mysore, a considerable loss of revenue would, for a year or two, be the result of any sudden change.

66. The great need of a survey is, however, more felt in the newly occupied Coffee country than any where else. The Coffee gardens are all situated in the Forest

and Mountainous country to the westward, and the Government control as regards extent or revenue is very slight indeed, and must remain so until a survey party is formed expressly for the measurement of these wild tracts of Forest land. The amount of the Coffee Halut for the past year is rather more than Rupees 68,000, which is a falling off of nearly 9,000 Rupees from the revenue of the previous year. It can only be inferred that smuggling is on the increase, for the number of additional gardens that have come into bearing ought to have far more than counterbalanced the shortness of the crop in a few Talooks. The number of gardens in Mysore approximates 10,000, and taking the quantity that paid duty as a basis of calculation, the average produce of each garden was only 25 maunds, or rather less than the quantity which can be obtained from one well cultivated acre; from this short explanation the extent to which the Government tax is evaded, and the necessity for a survey of the estates, and the introduction of the acreage system, may safely be inferred.

67. In the concluding sentence of the 39th paragraph of the previous year's Report, it was stated that a good season only was required to raise the revenue of the Province once again above a crore of Rupees; and although the last cannot be considered a first class season, it has nevertheless realised the expectation then entertained, for the Jummabundy of the past year amounts to Rupees 1,00,96,516-10-8, an amount of actual revenue which has never previously been reached. In 1859-60, when the revenue was rather more than one crore one lac, 2½ lacs of the amount was a refund from the Madras Government; but on the present occasion there is no item of this kind to swell the amount, and the whole sum shown is *bonâ fide* revenue of the Province, the net increase on the previous year being Rupees 5,12,217-9-6.

68. With the exception of Mohatarfa, every important item has increased. The falling off in the Mohatarfa has arisen from an error on the part of the Officer who was Superintendent of the Astragram Division in the previous year. On the occasion of the revision of this item of taxation, the Officer referred to, apparently through a misconception of the orders, levied the house tax from all the cultivating Ryots. It was not the Commissioner's wish that this should be done, nor was the tax levied in any of the other Divisions. The extra cess was accordingly ordered to be struck off on the occasion of last year's Jummabundy, and hence the falling off of rather more than one lac under this head.

69. The principal heads of revenue for the past year are shewn below :—

1861-62.

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Wet land	22,95,617	10	1
2.	Dry land	27,98,420	5	4
3.	Garden land	19,62,907	1	1
4.	Enam villages	3,30,038	15	10
5.	Halut, or excise on Coffee, Betel-nut, Pepper, Cardamoms	6,21,571	2	8
6.	Sayer, or excise on 20 other articles ...	4,90,743	0	3
7.	Excise on Tobacco	1,20,729	5	1
8.	Abkarry	10,48,225	5	8
9.	Mohaturfa, including plough tax	4,37,896	2	4
10.	Productive groves	1,05,127	1	1
11.	Sandalwood	2,26,374	3	10
12.	Forest timber	84,595	7	5
13.	Farms and Licenses	1,14,129	1	2
14.	Miscellaneous	3,41,781	7	10
	Total ...	1,00,96,816	10	8

70. The actual Land Revenue of the Province for the past year was rather more than 65¼ lacs, being an increase of about 3 lacs on the revenue derived from land in the previous year, and nearly 2½ lacs of this increase was on account of land taken up on permanent assessment by the Ryots.

71. The increase in each of the four Divisions of Mysore is shewn in the accompanying short statement :—

	Revenue.			Increase upon the previous year.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore	29,98,553	4	11	2,19,898	2	11
Astagram	27,37,907	4	7	98,526	3	0
Chittledroog	18,02,328	11	9	1,43,111	10	1
Nuggur	24,84,454	3	4	15,567	14	7
Paid at Head Qr. Treasury	73,578	2	1	35,113	10	11
Total ...	1,00,96,816	10	8	5,12,217	9	6

CUSTOMS.

72. The revision of the Sayer has proved a great success. The abolition of the vast number of petty items of taxation which, under this head, formed the "Sayer System" of former years, has been attended with the best results, greatly to the surprise of many of the native Officials

Sayer and Halut.

who were apprehensive that the general revenue of the Province would suffer permanently by the relinquishment of these taxes. When 587 heads of Sayer taxation existed in 1833 and 1834, the realizations from the Sayer scarcely exceeded 6 lacs; whereas now, in the second year of a revision which has reduced the number of articles on which excise is paid to no more than twenty-five, the amount of revenue has nearly doubled, the actual sum being Rupees 11,73,929-12-9. There is little doubt that, in the case of this item, the establishment of uniform rates of excise throughout the country has deprived the public servants of the power which they formerly possessed, not only of showing favor and partiality, but also of those means of oppression and those openings for a repetition of the Government demand, which were easily practised when every Sayer Cuttah had a different schedule and when the number of articles which had to pay duty were so numerous that it was impossible for any trader or cultivator to know what items were liable to the payment of Government dues, and what items were not.

73. The amount realized under the principal heads are given below :—

				Rs.	As.	P.
Halut on Betel-nut	...	...	...	5,40,251	2	8
Do. Pepper	...	...	...	8,063	3	4
Do. Cardamoms	...	...	...	5,145	1	5
Excise on Tobacco	...	...	...	1,20,729	5	1
Do. 20 other articles	...	...	...	4,90,743	0	9
			Total ...	11,73,929	12	9

74. This gives an increase of Rupees 1,15,741-12-7 over the Sayer revenue of 1860-61. The Halut on Pepper, Cardamoms, and Tobacco was slightly under the sums realized the previous year; but the Halut on Betel-nut and the Sayer dues on all other articles have considerably increased; a great quantity of Betel-nut that had been retained in store was exported last year. In the case of both Cardamoms and Pepper the Halut always fluctuates considerably, as it is not only necessary that the moisture should be supplied in sufficient quantity, but it is also necessary that it should come at the exact time when it is known to be seasonable.

75. The gross collections under the head of Abkarry show a less amount than in 1860-61; but the net* revenue of the year 1861-62 exceeds that of the previous year by Rupees 54,267-8-7. This arises from the introduction of the contract system, which does not involve any outlay on the part of Government. Formerly nearly the whole of the Mysore Abkarry was managed by the Superintendents of Divisions under the system of Amani, or direct Government supervision. This arrangement involved an outlay of about 20 per cent. of the gross collections on account of establishments and working expenses, which charges do not of course exist under the contract system. The introduction of the contract

Excise.	Rs.	As.	P.
* Revenue of 1860-61 ...	10,91,661	2	8
Ditto 1861-62 ...	10,45,525	3	8

system in two Divisions has therefore had the effect of increasing the net revenue as shown in the margin, though there is a falling off in the gross collections of the year; and as this year the remaining two Divisions of Mysore have also been given out on contract, a still further improvement may be anticipated, but by this expression it is not intended that Government should infer that there is any desire on the part of the Mysore Administration to force an increase of revenue from Abkarry. On the contrary the Superintendents have been informed that severe competition in the case of Abkarry contracts only tends to demoralisation and to encourage the production of deleterious spirit on the part of Contractors. Their attention has also been called to the probable expediency of establishing what is called the "Sudder Distillery System" in substitution of the existing contracts, a change which I have reason to think will prove beneficial.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Net Revenue of 1860-61 ..	9,55,145	4	7
Ditto 1861-62 ..	9,97,412	8	2
Difference in favor of 1861-62	54,267	3	7

Stamps.

70. The revenue from Stamps has increased by upwards of Rupees 10,000, the amount realized in 1860-61 being only Rupees 9,573-10-2 as compared with Rupees 19,978-10-1 last year. This increase has arisen consequent upon an order issued in 1860 by the then Officiating Judicial Commissioner, requiring a more extended use of Stamps in the Mysore Territory.

71. It is necessary to mention here that, Mysore being a Foreign Territory, the Stamp Act has not come into force in the Province excepting in the case of the Cantonment Courts of requests at Bangalore. It has, therefore, been considered necessary to draw up modified stamp rules for this Territory, which, without the minuteness and detail of the Stamp Act, will still initiate to some extent the principles which it has been found desirable to act upon in the case of Her Majesty's Territories.

Salt.

72. The revenue under this head in Mysore is never large, as it is derived from a tax on the pans for making earth salt, the whole of the sea salt being imported. The quantity of earth salt manufacture, last year was, however, greater than usual, as the revenue from this source rose to Rupees 14,486-10-4, as compared with Rupees 10,216-10-8 of the previous year.

73. In last year's Report it was stated that consequent upon the progress of the Railway a considerable quantity of salt had been imported for the first time from the Carnatic instead of the Malabar Coast, and this deviation as regards the source of supply has so continued to progress that scarcely any salt was obtained last year by the Mysoreans from Malabar, nearly the whole having been brought from the Carnatic by rail to the neighbourhood of the ghats.

Opium.

80. The amount of revenue from Opium is very small, the sum realized last year being no more than Rupees 12,479-11-8, which is a slight falling off. Nearly all that is produced in the Province is consumed by the people of the country, but the quantity is estimated to have been no more than 800 maunds.

Miscellaneous.

81. Under this head are included all the realizations on account of Mohaturfa, Farms and Licences, Forest Timber, Sandalwood, Coffee Halut, revenue from the District Post, Stamp Paper receipts, previous Jummabundy payments, Fines, &c., &c., only a few items require special mention.

82. The revised Mohaturfa system continues to work well, and has been favorably reported upon by all the Superintendents. The falling off in the amount of revenue under this head in the Astagram Division has already been explained in paragraph 68. In all the other Divisions there has been a slight increase. The amount under each item of the Mohaturfa is given below :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
House tax	1,53,828	10	2
Shop tax	1,05,514	0	11
Loom tax	85,455	5	0
Oil Mill tax	14,095	7	3
	5,58,093	7	4
Plough tax (Local Fund)	78,902	11	0
Total ...	4,37,896	2	4

83. The Forest Timber sold on account of Government during the past year gave a sum of Rupees 84,595-7-8, being an increase of Rupees 23,503-13-10 in excess of the previous year, and the amount realized from Sandalwood was Rupees 2,26,374-3-10. A separate Report will shortly be submitted to Government regarding the Forest conservancy of this Province, which is not at present on a very satisfactory footing.

84. The total amount under the head of Miscellaneous is Rupees 13,09,903-7-8, and the principal heads of revenue are—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Mohaturfa, including Plough tax	4,37,896	2	4
Productive Groves	1,05,127	1	1
Sandalwood	2,26,374	3	10
Forest Timber	84,595	7	8
Farms and Licenses	1,14,129	1	2
Miscellaneous	3,81,781	7	10
Total ...	13,09,903	7	8

85. The Revenue Statement of the year will, it is hoped, be considered satisfactory. The subsidy of 54½ lacs, and the rental of Seringapatam, 4 a lac, have been duly paid. His Highness the Rajah's stipend, above 15 lacs, balance of 1860-61 inclusive, has

been adjusted in full, and a surplus of more than 10 lacs has been placed in deposit. It is indeed evident that, though trifling fluctuations may take place as regards particular items, the revenue and prosperity of the Province have progressed most satisfactorily.

Education. 86. Education has been reported on in connection with the Judicial Department, as that branch of Administration in Mysore is under the control of the Judicial Commissioner, and that Officer submits the Annual Report on the subject.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Bridges. 87. In every Executive Engineer's Circle throughout the territory important Roads, either Imperial or Provincial, have been completed, or are in progress. The principal Imperial lines, or those which are intended to connect populous towns or marts of trade with Her Majesty's Districts, and which have been pushed on nearly to completion during the past year, are the lines from Bangalore to Cuddapah, from Mysore to Manantoddy, from Mysore to Cannanore, *viâ* Periapatam and the Bheemd Ghat. The two first lines and the last are nearly complete, and it is hoped will be in excellent order very shortly. The other line, from Mysore to Cannanore, is reported by the Chief Engineer to be progressing satisfactorily; and that Officer also mentions that 1,720 miles of road have been more or less repaired throughout the Mysore Territory during the past year.

88. A three-arch bridge has been constructed near Iyamungalum on the road from Bangalore to Harryhur, and several new roads in the neighbourhood of the growing Cantonment of Bangalore as well as some Public Bungalows in desirable localities along the main lines of road have been constructed during the year.

Railways. 89. The branch Railway to Bangalore from the junction at Jalrapett, on the Madras and Beypore line, progresses steadily and perceptibly, but still far from rapidly, and it will probably be 18 months before it is completed. From the junction at Jalrapett 11 miles of permanent way have been laid, and the whole of the 52 miles which run through Mysore will, it is believed, be ready for the rails in 12 months; but the rails cannot be brought on by Engine until some heavy rock cutting in the Ghat has been completed, and this will, it is thought, cause the additional delay of six months.

90. The Stations within Mysore limits are progressing rapidly, particularly the Terminal one at Bangalore; and Feeders from all the large Towns in the South-Eastern corner of the Province have already been constructed. Mr. Cockburn, the Resident Railway Engineer at Bangalore, has been so good as to furnish me with the above information.

Canals and Irrigation. 91. Some important works of irrigation are in course of rapid advancement, and some have been finished during the year. In the former category stands the Muddoor Anicut across the Shumsha

river. It was vigorously pushed on during the past season, and the channel has been cleared out in anticipation of the completion of the work this season. It is the site of an old Anicut, and will prove a highly remunerative work.

* South Astagram.

In the same Circle* an Anicut across the Goondul river has been undertaken.

92. In the Bangalore Circle the Ramasagur Tank aqueduct has been constructed; and in the North Astagram Circle some important and reproductive tanks have been nearly completed.

93. The number of tanks and channels repaired is 548 and 55 respectively; besides a great number of petty irrigation works which have been carried out by the Superintendents since the permission to repair petty works within Rupees 100 has been accorded them.

Miscellaneous.

94. The great project intended to provide for the drainage of the Cantonment of Bangalore has been very nearly completed. It has already been carried past and under the bund of the Ulsoor Tank, and the open sewer, which is intended to carry off the sewage to a distance from the Cantonment, is all that now remains to be completed.

95. The Chief Engineer reports that much has been done to improve the organization of the Department, to systematize the arrangements for road repairs; to place the Account Department of his establishment on a proper footing and in good working order; to push works more rapidly on to completion; and to encourage Contractors to undertake the execution of works. He adds that he is much gratified to find that Contractors have come forward in a very satisfactory manner, which was scarcely anticipated when the system was first initiated.

96. The labor, or Khalihat Corps, has been reorganized and placed on a better footing.

	Rupees.
New Works	8,69,111
Repairs	4,12,327
Permanent Establishment ...	1,88,511
Total ...	8,79,949
Budget amount ...	10,00,000
Balance ...	20,051

97. A statement of the expenditure of the Department of Public Works is given marginally.

98. The only Department of this nature under the Mysore Administration is the District Post of the Province. It is an old Institution of the Rajah's time, which has been maintained and improved, and which works fairly.

Post Office.

Marine.

99. Mysore does not stretch to the sea on either side.

Financial.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Revenue of 1861-62	1,00,96,816	10	8
Collections of ditto	1,00,30,308	8	1
Net balance on hand on the 30th April 1862	95,87,113	10	9
Expenditure of 1861-62, Public Works inclusive	90,71,899	1	3
Surplus of the past year ...	10,48,622	9	6

100. The usual Financial Statements for the past year are appended, and in the margin of this paragraph a short Abstract is given to show the present Financial position in as concise a form as possible.

101. There has been a considerable decrease in the expediture of the Province both under the "General" and "Military" heads of account. In the case of the first item it is almost exclusively the result of the revision of the Abkarry, which caused a saving of more than Rupees 1,02,000; and as regards the Military head, it is consequent upon the non-purchase of any more Stallions, the absence of any outlay for a supply of cloth as in the previous year, and the non-enlistment in lieu of some vacancies among the Sowars. The total saving under this head amounted to rather more than Rupees 91,000, making a total diminution of expenditure of nearly two lacs under these heads of account. These reductions have, however, been far more than counterbalanced by the enormously increased expenditure under the head of Public Works, and some additional disbursements made with a view to rendering some of the Judicial Departments, the Cantonment Conservancy, and the Town Police Establishments more efficient. The increased expenditure of the Public Works Department last year, over that of the previous year, was Rupees 4,72,000, which sum, added to the increase under the other heads above adverted to, has not only absorbed the saving under all other heads, but has added Rupees 3,95,840 to the gross expenditure of 1861-62 in excess of the disbursement of the preceding year.

102. The increased expenditure in the Public Works Department must, however, be taken as a highly satisfactory reason for large disbursements, as the surplus revenue is gradually on the increase, and a portion of the amount cannot be better employed than in the construction and repair of irrigation and reproductive works, and in affording additional facilities for inter-communication throughout the territory.

103. The surplus of the past year, after deducting all disbursements, is as nearly as possible ten and a half lacs of Rupees, and the net balance in the Treasury on the last day of the official year was nearly 96 lacs.

His Highness the Maha Rajah's Income.

104. The fixed stipend of His Highness, amounting to Rupees 3,50,000, has been paid during the year in the usual manner by regular monthly instalments, and his fifth share of the net revenue calculated in the manner prescribed by the late Court of Directors, and amounting to Rupees 10,74,742-14-3, has also been duly placed to His Highness's credit. The grand total of his income for the past year was Rupees 14,24,742-14-3.

Subsidy.

105. The regular subsidy of 24½ lacs payable by the Mysore State on account of the Military force maintained by Her Majesty's Governmen within the Mysore Territories was adjusted by monthly

instalments, and placed regularly to the credit of the Madras Government for the payment of the troops in the Branch Treasury and Office under the control of the Commissioner. The rental of the Island of Seringapatam amounting to Rupees 50,000, was also duly credited to the imperial revenues in the same manner.

POLITICAL.

106. His Highness, at the time of Sir Mark Cubbon's departure, advanced a claim for the restoration of the administration of the Territory to his own exclusive control; but the late Governor General, prior to his relinquishment of office, declined to accede to His Highness's request. There is no other item of political importance worthy of note.

MILITARY.

107. A communication on the subject of the Mysore local force, both Horse and Foot, having recently been submitted to Government, it is unnecessary to enter into further detail here. A slight reduction in numbers has taken place, but not to such an extent as to call for any special explanation.

The numbers on the 30th April last were as follows :—

Horse	...	...	... 3,252
Foot	...	...	... 2,097

Population.

108. The population is estimated, as nearly as possible, at 4,000,000, the actual number according to the census accounts being 3,899,707 as compared with 3,864,676 for the previous year.

The Province has been generally healthy throughout. There have been occasional moderate outbursts of epidemic disease, but not to any grave extent, and cholera did not visit any particular part of the country last year in the same virulent form as when in 1860-61, within a very limited extent of country to the westward, it carried off 5,000 people in a remarkbly short space of time.

Emigration.

109. There has literally been no emigration during the past year. During the season for collecting the Coffee crop bands of laborers occasionally proceed to the westward and work in the Coffee gardens for a short time; they invariably return almost to a man to their villages, as soon as they have either realized the amount they wish to obtain, or find the moist climate of the Ghat country beginning to prove unfavorable to their constitutions.

Agriculture.

110. New land of nearly two and a half lacs in value was taken up by the cultivators last year, and there is no doubt that the high price which grain continues to maintain throughout Southern India has so tended to improve the condition of the Mysore Ryots, that they each year are increasing the extent of land under cultivation. All the good cultivators are also well pleased at the gradual discontinuance of the Butai system, which keeps them bound hand and foot in the power of the village and talook public servants and never permits

them to have that interest in the land, or to obtain those profits which may safely be expected when a good crop can be had under a moderate assessment.

111. A considerable extent of land has been in anticipation told off by the Mysore Ryots for Cotton cultivation, and Mr. Davis, who has been appointed to supply seed and construct gins on the part of Government, considers the Ryots to be very keen on the subject of Cotton, and also reports that there is much more land fitted for the growth of New Orleans Seed than was at one time supposed. Every encouragement which could legitimately be held out to the people with the object of fostering this branch of agriculture was liberally afforded to them by Mr. Saunders.

Forest.

112. The subject of the Forest revenue has been previously adverted to. It has risen considerably. The sales have been generally successful, the amount realized being rather more than Rupees 84,000. But the present conservancy system and establishments do not altogether satisfy me, and certainly do not meet the requirements of the country. On this subject, however, it is my intention to address Government more fully at an early date, and I shall therefore defer making any detailed remarks in this Report.

113. The increase in the number of Coffee Gardens is so rapid, and the extent of land which has been already taken up is so vast, that this branch of revenue is becoming a very serious subject for consideration, and is receiving every attention.

Horticultural Gardens.

114. The new Garden at Bangalore continues to be a source of great attraction to the community. Purchases of plants, young trees, shrubs, and seeds, are extensively made from it. The grounds, under the close and tasteful supervision of Mr. New, are being daily improved, and the garden is beginning to some extent to pay its own expenses.

115. There is every reason to anticipate that, in a few years more, the Bangalore Laul Bagh will be one of the finest, most attractive, and most valuable Horticultural Gardens in India.

Mining.

116. There are no mines in Mysore, but iron ore is found almost on the surface in many parts of the country, and a considerable quantity, principally for Home consumption, is produced. Last year, as well as can be ascertained, 1,08,000 maunds were smelted.

117. The furnaces pay a tax to Government, and the amount realized under this head in 1861-62 was Rupees 13,925-9-0.

Survey.

118. No survey has ever been established in Mysore, though the crying necessity for a careful revenue survey and the revision of the Settlement have been acknowledged and appreciated by every Revenue Officer in the country for years past, and several circumstances connected with the revenue system of the Province, which have recently come under my notice, have

brought this want so forcibly before me, that I felt bound, without further delay, to address Government on the subject.

Vaccination.

119. The number of individuals vaccinated in Mysore in the past year was 95,640, and the number of unsuccessful cases is reported to have been only 4,481.

120. The number of Vaccinators maintained by the Mysore Administration is 75; and under the supervision of Dr. Kirkpatrick, Surgeon to the Commission, they would appear to have done their work well and satisfactorily, as the average number of people vaccinated by his surbordinates was 1,275.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

121. The total number of patients treated last year at the several Hospitals and Dispensaries maintained by the Mysore Government amounted to an aggregate of nearly 24,000, which is an increase of nearly 2,000 on the preceding year. In the Cantonment Civil Hospital the percentage of deaths on the number of in-patients rose to 12, but this is to be attributed to the number of cholera patients who, whenever the disease is prevalent, are brought into Hospital at the last stage of exhaustion. In the Pettah Hospital, where this cause for an unusual percentage did not exist, the proportion of deaths to in-patients was only 5 per cent.

122. Many improvements have, at Dr. Kirkpatrick's suggestion, and at moderate cost, been made to the several Hospitals lately, and others that he considers highly desirable are in contemplation. The ventilation of the large Pettah Hospital has been attended to, and the Lunatic Asylum has been enlarged and improved.

123. The cost of the Mysore Medical Establishment has somewhat increased, but the extra charges are solely on account of the larger quantity of medicines required, and for the disbursement of a considerable sum to the Surgeon of the Commission, consequent upon his promotion to a higher grade.

124. The total cost of the establishment for the treatment of 24,000 patients, and for the vaccination of nearly 96,000 individuals, was last year Rupees 64,739-4-8.

Printing Office.

125. About four years since a Printing Office was established by the late Commissioner, and was, in the first instance, placed under the supervision of Mr. Garrett, the present Director of Public Instruction. It is now under the charge of Mr. Garrett's son, who thoroughly understands the supervision of a Printing Office in all its branches. It has proved a most valuable addition to the Head Quarter Establishments, and has saved already a very large sum by expediting the issue of all necessary forms to all the different Offices attached to this Commission. The cost of the establishment for the past year was only Rupees 7,794-15-7, and the number of papers printed was 1,065,788.

Concluding Remarks.

126. I could have wished that Mr. Saunders, to whom is due the credit of what has been achieved during the year, should have himself submitted this Report, more especially as I did not assume charge of the office of Commissioner till the 20th of April. But as it has devolved upon me to place before the Government the foregoing statement of the prosperous condition of the country, I beg to bring prominently to notice the efficient manner in which Mr. Saunders, as evidenced in this Report, conducted the administration during the past year.

127. It would be presumption in me to canvass the merits of the several Officers who have been employed in the Commission during the year under Report, owing to my limited acquaintance with their services during 1861-62. Mr. Saunders wishes, however, to bear his testimony to the very cordial and ready assistance which he received from all, and to the zealous and efficient manner in which they discharged their duties. I beg to bring particularly to the notice of Government the name of Captain J. L. Pearse, the Secretary to the Commission, who, for three years, has conducted the duties of the Secretariat to the entire satisfaction of the late Sir M. Cubbon and Mr. Saunders, and to whose unflagging industry and ability much of the success which has characterized the Mysore Administration during the above period is due.

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1862.

L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Mysore Territory from May 1861 to April 1862, showing His Highness the Rajah's One-fifth share of the Net Revenue, calculated in conformity to the principle laid down by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in His Lordship's Minute, dated 14th April 1834, and to the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors under date the 12th February 1836, and exhibiting the comparison with the former Year, as prescribed by Mr. Secretary Maddock's Letter of the 28th October 1839. [Mysore.]

No.		Amount in 1860-61.	Amount in 1861-62.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	Gross Collections ...	97,22,434 2 1	1,00,22,520 13 11	3,00,086 11 10	...	
	DEDUCT CHARGES.					
1	General Charges	3,02,391 15 2	8,67,518 7 3	4,927 8 1	...	
2	Revenue Charges	17,01,512 0 0	12,98,853 0 0	0 0 0	1,02,858 15 3	
3	Maramut or Public Works Department	6,90,539 3 11	11,61,112 5 5	4,70,372 1 6	...	
4	Judicial Charges	4,19,256 12 4	4,40,517 5 7	21,261 9 3	...	
5	Military Charges	2,89,918 3 2	2,62,243 12 2	...	25,674 7 0	
6	Pensions	87,138 4 1	87,979 11 5	841 7 4	...	
7	Charitable Allowances	3,03,537 8 5	3,02,348 3 0	...	1,189 5 5	
8	Medical Charges	66,281 1 5	64,728 4 8	5,477 3 3	...	
9	Rajah's fixed Allowance ...	3,50,000 0 0	3,50,000 0 0	...	...	
10	Tuccary	2,291 0 0	1,338 0 0	...	1,043 0 0	
11	Experimental Sheep Farm ...	4,293 11 10	0 0 0	...	4,293 11 10	
12	Educational Institutions ...	43,574 3 2	43,182 1 6	...	392 1 8	
13	Government Press	10,753 10 2	12,065 11 7	2,352 1 5	...	
14	Horticultural Garden at Bangalore.	13,421 12 10	15,248 7 5	1,826 10 7	...	
	Total Charges ...	43,67,028 6 6	46,48,806 6 9	5,17,159 9 5	1,35,451 0 2	Net Increase. 3,81,708 0 3
	Net Revenue	54,55,335 11 7	53,73,714 7 2	...	81,621 4 5	
	One-fifth of the Net Revenue ...	10,91,067 2 4	10,74,742 14 3	...	16,324 4 1	
	Rajah's fixed Allowance ...	3,50,000 0 0	3,50,000 0 0	...	...	
	Rajah's Income ...	14,41,067 2 4	14,24,742 14 3	...	16,324 4 1	
	FINANCIAL RESULT.					
	Total Gross Collections... ...	97,22,434 2 1	1,00,22,520 13 11	3,00,086 11 10	...	
	Amount brought to account, being the pay of Individuals in the Sowar Establishment who have died without heirs	5,540 5 0	7,787 4 2	2,246 15 2	...	
	Total ...	97,27,974 7 1	1,00,30,308 2 1	3,02,333 11 0	...	
	Deduct Charges above	43,67,028 6 6	46,48,806 6 9	3,81,708 0 3	...	
	One-fifth of the Net Revenue ...	10,91,067 2 4	10,74,742 14 3	...	16,324 4 1	
	Subsidy	24,50,000 0 0	24,50,000 0 0	...	...	
	Silladars	8,25,878 8 2	7,78,965 14 9	...	56,912 9 5	
	Bargeers	2,204 11 11	2,049 0 3	...	155 2 8	
	Loss sustained from renting the Island of Seringapatam ...	29,609 4 9	27,120 11 7	...	2,688 9 2	
	Total ...	86,76,029 1 8	89,81,685 8 7	3,81,708 0 3	76,080 0 6	Net Increase. 3,05,627 6 11
		Surplus. 10,51,916 5 5	Surplus. 10,48,622 9 0	...	3,293 11 11	

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE;
The 23rd July 1862.

I. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

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